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An ACT ESTABLISHING *DISTRICT COURTS.*

(Continued from our laſt)

NO plea in abatement, or of *non eſt factum*, ſhall be admitted or received if the defendant be not an executor or adminiſtrator, unleſs the party offering the ſame ſhall prove the truth thereof by affidavit or affirmation, as the caſe may be; and where a plea in abatement ſhall upon argument be judged inſufficient, the plaintiff ſhall recover full coſts to the time of over-ruling ſuch plea, a lawyer's fee only excepted.

The plaintiff in replevin, and the defendant in all other actions, may plead as many ſeveral matters, whether of law or fact, as he ſhall think neceſſary for his defence.

Before every diſtrict court the clerk ſhall enter in a particular docket all ſuch cauſes (and thoſe only) in which an iſſue is to be tried, or enquiry of damages to be made, or a ſpecial verdict, caſe agreed, demurrer, or other matter of law is to be argued, in the ſame order as they ſtand in the courſe of proceeding, ſetting as near as may be an equal number of cauſes to each day.

In all caſes where witneſſes are required to attend the diſtrict court, a ſummons ſhall be iſſued by the clerk, expreſſing the day and place where they are to appear, the names of the parties to the ſuit, and in whoſe behalf ſummoned.

When any witneſs ſhall be about to depart the country, or ſhall be out of the Commonwealth, or by age, ſickneſs, or otherwiſe, ſhall be unable to attend, the court, upon affidavit thereof, or on a certificate from any Juſtice of the Peace, the court, when they are ſitting, or the clerk in vacation, may, on requeſt of either party, award a commiſſion for taking the depoſition of ſuch witneſs, *de bene eſſe*, to be read as evidence at the trial, in caſe the witneſs ſhall be unable to attend; but the party obtaining ſuch commiſſion ſhall give reaſonable notice to the other party of the time and place of taking the depoſition, otherwiſe the ſame ſhall be void.

If any party in a ſuit at common law ſhall make oath, that he verily believes his claim or defence, as the caſe may be, or a material point thereof, depends on a ſingle witneſs, the court, when ſitting, or the clerk in vacation, may award a commiſſion to take the depoſition of ſuch witneſs, *de bene eſſe*, although he or ſhe be not about to depart the country, nor under any diſability, the party in ſuch caſe giving reaſonable notice of the time and place of taking ſuch depoſition to the adverſe party.

If any perſon ſummoned as a witneſs, and attending the court or the Commiſſioners to take his or her depoſition as aforeſaid, ſhall refuſe to give evidence upon oath or affirmation, as the caſe may be, to the beſt of his or her knowledge, every perſon ſo refuſing ſhall be committed to priſon either by the court or Commiſſioners, there to remain without bail or mainpriſe until he or ſhe ſhall give ſuch evidence.

No perſon convicted of perjury ſhall be capable of being a witneſs in any caſe, nor ſhall any negro, mulatto, or Indian be admitted to give evidence but againſt or between negroes, mulattoes, or Indians.

If any perſon ſummoned as a witneſs to attend the diſtrict court, ſhall fail to attend accordingly, they ſhall fine ſuch perſon five pounds, or one thouſand pounds of tobacco, at the option of the payer, to the uſe of the party for whom ſuch witneſs was ſummoned; and the witneſs ſo failing, ſhall farther be liable to the action of the party for all damages ſuſtained by the non-attendance of ſuch witneſs; but if ſufficient cauſe of his or her inability to attend be ſhewn to the court at the time he or ſhe ought to have appeared, or at the next ſucceeding court, then no fine or action ſhall be incurred by ſuch failure.

Witneſſes ſhall be privileged from arreſts in all caſes during their attendance at the diſtrict court, coming to and returning from thence, allowing one day for every twenty miles from their places of abode; and all ſuch arreſts ſhall be void.

Every witneſs ſummoned and attending the diſtrict court ſhall be paid by the party at whoſe ſuit the ſummons iſſued, two pounds of tobacco, or three-pence per mile for travelling to the place of attendance, and the ſame for returning, beſides ferriages, and ſixty pounds of tobacco, or ſeven ſhillings and ſixpence, per day, for his attendance; which allowance ſhall be entered by the clerk of courſe, except where diſputes ariſe concerning the ſame, and then ſuch diſputes ſhall be determined by the court.

Interpreters may be ſworn truly to interpret, when neceſſary.

And the court ſhall have power to try all iſſues, and enquire of damages by a jury in all cauſes before them, and to determine all queſtions concerning the legality of evidence, and other matters of law which may ariſe, for which trial the court ſhall cauſe the ſheriff attending them to impannel and return jurors of the by-ſtanders, qualified as the law directs concerning the General Court, to be ſworn well and truly to try the iſſue joined, or to enquire of damages, as the caſe may be, according to the evidence.

For good cauſe, which ſhall be entered of record, and may be enquired into on a writ of error, the court may diſcharge a juror without the conſent of the parties.

Special juries and juries *de mediatate linguæ*, may be be directed by the court to be ſummoned.

Jurors knowing any thing relative to the point in iſſue, ſhall diſcloſe the ſame in open court.

Any juror guilty of a contempt to the court, ſhall be fined by the court any ſum not exceeding ten pounds.

Juries may ſeparate with the leave of the court.

Papers read in evidence, though not under ſeal, may be carried from the bar by the jury.

No ſheriff ſhall converſe with a juror but by order of the court.

The qualification of jurors ſhall be the ſame as in the General Court.

The fee for ſummoning a jury ſhall be fifty pounds of tobacco, or ſix ſhillings and three pence, to be taxed in the bill of coſts.

Every perſon deſirous of ſuffering a nonſuit on trial, ſhall be barred therefrom, unleſs he do ſo before the jury retire from the bar.

If in detinue the verdict ſhould omit price or value, the court may at any time award a writ of enquiry to aſcertain the ſame.

If on an iſſue concerning ſeveral things in one count in detinue, no verdict be found for part of them, it ſhall not be error, but the plaintiff ſhall be barred of his title to the things omitted.

Where there are ſeveral counts, one of which is faulty, and entire damages be given, the verdict ſhall be good; but the defendant may apply to the court to inſtruct the jury to diſregard ſuch faulty count.

Not more than two new-trials ſhall be granted to the ſame party in one cauſe.

Final judgment ſhall be given in all caſes in the diſtrict court.

If in detinue price or value be omitted, the court may award at any time a writ of enquiry to aſcertain the ſame.

A judgment on confeſſion ſhall be equal to a releaſe of errors.

The ſtatues of Jeofails which were paſſed prior to the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and fifty-three, are declared to be in force; and no diſcontinuance ſhall be a failure to hold a court.

In all judgments for plaintiff or defendant, the clerk ſhall allow a lawyer's fee in the bill of coſts, if the party employed one; which fee in real, perſonal, or mixed actions, where the title or bounds of land ſhall or may come in queſtion, ſhall be thirty ſhillings, or two hundred and forty pounds of tobacco; and in all other cauſes fifteen ſhillings, or one hundred and twenty pounds of tobacco, at the election of the party paying.

There ſhall not be allowed in the bill of coſts the charge of more than three witneſſes for the proof of any one particular fact.

The laws of coſts ſhall not be interpreted as penal laws.

The diſtrict courts ſhall poſſeſs the ſame power over coſts as the General Court now poſſeſſes.

Executions ſhall iſſue to any ſheriff or Coroner from the clerk of the diſtrict courts, and be returnable to the firſt day thereof.

The courts ſhall hear and determine motions againſt ſheriffs in all caſes, and according to the rules preſcribed by law.

An execution, writ or other proceſs, appearing to be duly ſerved in other reſpects; ſhall not be deemed void, although it be not directed to any ſheriff.

Notice on replevy-bonds ſhall be good if given to the party in perſon, or delivered in writing to any free perſon above the age of ſixteen years, who ſhall be a member of the family of the obligor, and ſhall be informed of the purport of ſuch notice, or left at ſome public place at the dwelling houſe or other known place of reſidence of ſuch obligor.

If a replevy-bond be quaſhed as faulty, the ſheriff taking the ſame ſhall be at all times liable for damages to the party injured, or his repreſentatives.

If a *diſtringas* iſſue in detinue, the court for good cauſe ſhewn may direct it to be ſuperſeded ſo far as it reſpects the ſpecific thing, and to be executed for the alternative price or value only, if fixed in the judgment, or to be fixed by a writ of enquiry.

Grand juries ſhall be ſummoned to appear on the firſt day of every court according to the qualifications of the General Court, and ſhall preſent offences committed within the diſtrict.

The diſtrict court to be held as aforeſaid ſhall have full power to hear and determine all treaſons, murders, felonies, and other crimes and miſdemeanors which ſhall be brought before them.

When any perſon, not being a ſlave, ſhall be charged before a Juſtice of the Peace with any criminal offence which, in the opinion of ſuch Juſtice ought to be examined into by the county court, the ſaid juſtice ſhall take the recognizance of all material witneſſes to appear before ſuch court, and immediately by his warrant commit the perſon ſo charged to the county jail, and moreover ſhall iſſue his warrant to the ſheriff of the county requiring him to ſummon the juſtices of the county to meet at their Court-houſe on a certain day, not leſs than five nor more than ten days after the date thereof, to hold a court for the examination of the fact; which court ſhall conſider whether, as the caſe may appear to them, the priſoner may be diſcharged from further proſecution, may be tried in the county, or muſt be tried in the diſtrict court, and if they ſhall be of opinion that the fact may be tried in the county, the priſoner ſhall be bound over to the next grand jury to be held for that county for trial, or upon refuſing to give ſufficient bail, ſhall be remanded to the county jail, there to remain until ſuch court, or until he or ſhe ſhall be bailed; but if they ſhall be of opinion that the priſoner ought to be tried in the diſtrict court, they ſhall take the depoſitions of the witneſſes, and bind ſuch as they ſhall think proper by recognizance to appear and give evidence againſt ſuch criminal at his trial, and having remanded the priſoner to jail, any two of the juſtices, one being of the quorum, by warrant under their hands and ſeals, ſhall direct the ſheriff or his deputy to remove the priſoner and commit him or her to the diſtrict jail, there to be ſafely kept until he or ſhe ſhall be diſcharged by due courſe of law; by virtue of which warrant the ſheriff, as ſoon as may be, ſhall remove the priſoner and deliver him or her with the warrant to the keeper of the diſtrict jail, who ſhall receive and ſafely keep him or her accordingly. And for enabling the ſheriff ſafely to convey and deliver ſuch priſoner, the ſaid two juſtices by their warrant ſhall empower him, as well within his county as without, to impreſs ſuch and ſo many men, horſes, and boats as ſhall be neceſſary for the guard and ſafe conveyance of the priſoner, proceeding therein as the law may direct in caſes of impreſſing on other occaſions; and all perſons are to pay due obedience to ſuch warrant. PROVIDED, that if ſuch perſons ſhall, in the opinion of the court be bailable by law, he or ſhe ſhall not be removed within twenty days after the examining court, but ſhall and may be admitted to bail before any juſtice of the ſame county within that time, or at any time afterwards before any judge of the General Court.

When any perſon ſhall be ſo removed to be tried for treaſon or felony, the clerk of the county from whence the priſoner is removed ſhall, immediately after the court held for his or her examination, iſſue a writ of *venire facias* to the ſheriff of the county, commanding him to ſummon twelve good and lawful men, being freeholders of the county, reſiding as near as may be to the place where the fact is alledged to have been committed, to come before the diſtrict court on the firſt day of its next ſeſſion, and return a pannel of their names; which freholders, or ſo many of them as ſhall appear, not being challenged, together with ſo many other good and lawful freeholders of the by-ſtanders as will make up the number twelve, ſhall be a lawful jury for the trial of ſuch priſoner.

Every venire man ſummoned and attending the diſtrict court ſhall have the ſame allowance for travelling and attendance as is herein before provided for witneſſes, to be paid by the public.

If any perſon ſummoned as a venire man ſhall fail to attend accordingly, not having a reaſonable excuſe, to be made at the time he ſhould have appeared, or at the next diſtrict court, they may fine every ſuch perſon, not exceeding forty ſhillings, or four hundred pounds of tobacco, for the uſe of the Commonwealth.

If a priſoner ſhall deſire any witneſſes to be ſummoned for him or her to appear either at the examining court, or on the trial at the diſtrict court, the clerk of the ſaid court, or of the county court, as the caſe may be, ſhall iſſue ſubpœnas for ſuch witneſſes, who being ſummoned and attending, ſhall have the like allowance for travelling and attendance, and be ſubject to the ſame penalty for failing to attend, as is provided for witneſſes in civil cauſes.

The keeper of the diſtrict jail by order of any two juſtices of his county, may impreſs guards for the ſafe keeping of all priſoners in his cuſtody, to be paid by the public,

The fee to the ſheriff of the county and to the diſtrict jailor for keeping and dieting any ſuch priſoner, ſhall be one ſhilling per day, and no more.

Where the prisoner shall be convicted, and hath estate sufficient to pay the charges of prosecution, the whole shall be paid out of such estate, and the public only made chargeable where there is no such estate, or not sufficient to be found.

(*To be Continued.*)

BOIS LE DUC, Nov. 6.

LANGUAGE can give but a feeble idea of the ravages and disorders that have prevailed here from Thursday the 15th to the following Saturday. Drums were beating incessantly to arms, and guns firing, with the most lamentable cries, and tumultuous shouts, which greatly terrified the Burghers. Vast numbers of the soldiery ran in the utmost disorder through the streets, with their bare sabres, intent on plunder. In fact, the best houses in the town were sacked, not excepting even those of the Magistrates, and all suffered in a smaller or greater degree. The houses of Stadtholderians were not exempted from ravages; the only distinction made between them and the Patriots was, that the persons of the latter were violated, while the property only of the others was in danger. This ungovernable tumult continued till some cavalry were despatched by the Stadtholder, with orders to repress all disorder. They arrived about noon on Saturday, and were obliged to fire on the rioters, and killed some of them before they could restore tranquility. On the following day, we were busily employed in loading carts with goods that had been carried out of the houses of their respective owners, and put in hiding places till they could be conveniently carried away. In the gardens, the hedges, and the walls, money and jewels were found, which have been restored to their several proprietors, whenever they could be ascertained. But a considerable part, and that the most valuable of the property, has been carried off by the rioters.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 23.

THE appearances of war seem to be blown over in these parts of Europe for the present, Holland excepted, which is become a most shocking scene of pillage and devastation. Thousands of those called Patriots are fled into the Austrian Netherlands, many half naked and in want of bread; the precipitated flight from the Prussians, who carry fire and sword before them, excluding every other precaution and care of subsistence for the sake of saving their lives. The streets of Brussels, Antwerp, &c. are crowded with these poor wretches of all ages and sexes, whose condition makes every heart bleed; they are indeed, received with every consolation that humanity can dictate, and many of them will probably settle here for the future.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

A little before three o'clock, his Majesty came in state to the house, and being robed and seated on the throne, the Prince of Wales and duke of York took their seats in the chairs on each side the King, and the speaker of the House of Commons being sent for, and at the bar with many other members, his Majesty was then pleased to make the following most gracious speech from the throne:

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"At the close of the last session I informed you of the concern with which I observed the disputes unhappily subsisting in the Republic of the United Provinces.

"Their situation soon afterwards became more critical and alarming, and the danger which threatened their Constitution and independency seemed likely in its consequence to affect the security and interest of my dominions.

"No endeavors were wanting on my part to contribute, my good offices, to the restoration of tranquility, and the maintenance of the lawful government; and I also thought it necessary to explain my intention of counteracting all forcible interference on the part of France, the internal affairs of the republic. Under these circumstances, the king of Prussia having taken measures to enforce his demand of satisfaction for the insult offered the Princess of Orange, the party which had usurped the government of Holland applied to the most Christian King for assistance, who notified to me his intention of granting their request.

"In conformity to the principles which I had before explained, I did not hesitate, on receivig this notification, to declare, that I could not remain a quiet spectator of the armed interferance of France: And I gave immediate orders for augmenting my forces both by sea and land.

"In the course of these transactions, I also thought proper to conclude a treaty with the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel, by which I secured the assistance of a considerable body of troops, in case my service should require it.

"In the mean time the rapid success of the Prussian troops, under the conduct of the Duke of Brunswick, while it was the means of obtaining the reparation demanded by the King of Prussia, enabled the Provinces to deliver themselves from the oppression under which they laboured, and to re-establish her lawful government.

"All subjects of contest being thus removed, an amicable explanation took place between me and the Most Christian King; and declarations have been exchanged by our respective ministers, by which we have agreed mutually to disarm and place our naval establishments on the same footing as in the begining of the present year.

"It gives me the greatest satisfaction that the important events which I have communicated to you, have taken place without disturbing my subjects in the enjoyment of the blessings of peace; and I have great pleasure in acquainting you, that I continue to receive from all foreign powers the fullest assurances of their pacific and friendly disposition towards this country. I must, at the same time, regret that the tranquility of one part of Europe is unhappily interrupted by the war which has broken out between Russia and the Porte.

"A convention has been agreed upon between me and the Most Christian King, explanatory of the thirteenth article of the last treaty of peace, and calculated to prevent jealousies and disputes between our respective subjects in the East Indies. I have ordered copies of the several treaties to which I have referred, and of the declaration and counter-declaration exchanged at Versailles, to be laid before you.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

"I have ordered the estimates for the ensuing year to be laid before you, together with an account of the extraordinary expences which the situation of affairs rendered necessary.

"I have the fullest reliance on your zeal and public spirit, that you will make due provision for the several branches of the public service. I am always desirous of confining those expences within the narrowest limits, which a prudent regard for the public safety will permit; but I must, at the same time recommend to your particular attention to consider of the proper means for maintaining my distant possessions in an adequate posture of defence.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"The flourishing state of the commerce and revenues of this country cannot fail to encourage you in the pursuit of such measures as may confirm and improve so favourable a situation.

"These circumstances must also render you particularly anxious for the continuation of public tranquility, which it is my constant object to preserve.

"I am at the same time persuaded you will agree with me in thinking, that nothing can more effectually tend to secure so invaluable a blessing, than the zeal and unanimity which were shewn by all ranks of my subjects on the late occasion, and which manifested their readiness to exert themselves whenever the honor of my crown, and the interests of my domitions, may require it."

"After which his Majesty retired, and the Prince of Wales, together with the Duke of York attended their Royal Father to his state coach, and took their leave.

NOVEMBER 29.

The humble Address of the Right Honorable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament assembled.

Die Martis, 27o Novembris, 1787.

"*Most Gracious Sovereign,*

"We your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament assembled, beg leave to return your Majesty our humble thanks for your most gracious speech from the throne.

"We acknowledge with heartfelt gratitude your Majesty's constant regard to the interests of your people, which could not be more fully manifested than by your attention to the disputes lately subsisting in the republic of the United Provinces.

"The danger with which their constitution and independence were threatened, could not but effect in its probable consequences the security and interests of your Majesty's kingdom.

"We beg leave therefore humbly to express our highest approbation of your Majesty's just and wise determination to counteract all forcible interference on the part of France, in the internal affairs of the republic; and we acknowledge in the fullest manner the propriety and necessity of the declaration made by your Majesty in conformity to these principles, when the intention of the Most Christian King to assist the party which had usurped the government of Holland was notified to your Majesty. And we cannot but heartily applaud the wise and vigorous steps taken for the augmentation of your forces by sea and land; measures, which, while they prepared the country for any emergency which might arise, were the most likely to prolong the blessings of peace.

"We learn with particular satisfaction the rapid success of the Prussian troops under the auspicious conduct of his Serene Highness the Duke of Brunswick, which has obtained for his Prussian Majesty the just reparation which he demanded, and enabled the provinces to deliver themselves from the oppression under which they laboured, as well as to establish their ancient and lawful government.

"The important events which have taken place, without disturbing your Majesty's subjects in the enjoyment of the blessings of peace, afford matter of cordial congratulation to your Majesty; and we are happy to see your Majesty enabled to enter into an agreement with the Most Christian King for disarming and placing the naval establishments of the two countries upon the same footing as in the begining of the present year.

"We beg leave to return our humble thanks to your Majesty for ordering the several treaties and conventions to be laid before this house, and to assure your Majesty that we shall see with satisfaction any arrangement calculated to prevent jealousies and disputes between your Majesty's subjects and those of the Most Christian King in the East Indies.

"Your Majesty may depend upon our concurrence in such measures as it may seem expedient to adopt, in consequence of the other engagements entered into by your Majesty, as well as such as may be necessary for placing your Majesty's distant possessions in an adequate posture of defence.

"The flourishing state of the commerce and revenues afford us the highest satisfaction, and cannot fail to stimulate us to use our utmost endeavours to confirm and improve such important advantages, as well as to concur with your Majesty's paternal wishes for the continuation of the public tranquility. We lament that hostilities should have broken out in any part of Europe; but we receive with satisfaction the information that your Majesty continues to be assured of the pacific disposition of all foreign powers towards this country.

"We reflect with pleasure on the zeal and unanimity shewn by all ranks of your Majesty's subjects on the late occasion, as it must give more weight to the assurances we now humbly offer to your Majesty, that, with every wish to cultivate the blessings of peace, we shall be always ready to exert ourselves to the utmost when the honor of your Majesty's crown, and the interests of your people may require it."

To which his Majesty was pleased to return the following most gracious answer.

"*My Lords*

"I thank you for this affectionate and loyal address. The satisfaction which you have unanimously expressed in the measures I have taken, is particularly agreeable to me. You may depend that both in war and in peace my constant objects shall be the honour of my crown, and the advancement of the interests of my people."

DECEMBER 1.

Extract of a letter from Versailles, November 23.

"It having been determined in Council, on Sunday night, that the King should meet his Parliament the next day, his Majesty set out from Versailles, at eight o'clock on Monday, and arrived at the Palais in Paris about nine, when the Peers, Presidents of Parliament, and Counsellors of State attended to receive him. His Majesty carried with him two edicts to be registered, one for a new loan, the other for the re-establishment of Protestants in all their ancient civil rights.

"Permission having been announced to the Assembly that every member should deliver his sentiments without restraint, a debate ensued on the loan, warmly supported in its favour, and against it, which lasted till six o'clock in the evening, when his Majesty, observing that the general opinion was for registering the edict; tired with the debate, and pressed by hunger, he rose and ordered it to be registered. The Duke of Orleans arose immediately and protested against the proceedings of that day. His Majesty, astonished, repeated his orders, and left the assembly, and arrived about seven o'clock at Versailles, to breakfast

"Tuesday the Duke of Orleans was exiled to his seat at Ville Cotterel, and the Abbe Sabatier and another member of the Parliament sent to prison; the first to Mount St. Michael, in Normandy; the second to Hamp, in Picardie

"On Wednesday the Parliament waited on his Majesty at Versailles, to acquaint him that the resolution entered on their books on Monday was expunged."

It is inconceivable the number of Dutch families of character and fortune that have left Holland, since the return of the Stadtholder to the Hague; Bruxelles, in particular, resembles a Dutch colony, and offers have been made, it is said, to that government, by some considerable merchants, that if the Emperor will indulge them with certain exemptions of custom-house duties, for 12 months, they will engage to establish five hundred families in the Austrian Netherlands; nor are emigrations less numerous in the lower ranks of people, such as seamen and fishermen, who are furnished with money, and what is very extraordinary with passports by the French Consul at Amsterdam to Bruxelles, from whence they are forwarded on by the French Secretary to Valenciennes; from whence they are despatched to the sea-ports, for purposes which have not escaped the vigilance of Amsterdam.

When the the united forces of the Emperor of Germany and the Empress of Russia are contrasted with those of the Sultan, every one must see that if the two former fall upon the latter, the Turks, unless supported by some great powers, must necessarily be driven out of Europe. That of Russia forms 350,000; but as great numbers of these are Calmucks and other irregular troops, the Russian army ought not to be estimated at more than 200,000 regulars. The Ottoman forces of all denominations amount to 447,454 men, of whom 207,400 are infantry. But in this number are included 170,000 men employed in the navy, and in Constantinople and some neighbouring cities, where their presence is absolutely necessary, to keep the populace within bounds: So that the Turks cannot bring into the field more than 277,454 men: A force infinitely too small to cope with 500,000 of the finest troops in Europe.

Dec. 15. A letter from Paris, dated Dec. 9, says, "The Parliament of Paris met on Friday, to deliberate on his Majesty's Edicts, for the establishment of Protestants in this kingdom: After sitting till near six o'clock in the evening, the affair was referred to a committee, who are to make their report on the good or bad effects which may arise from this edict. Some further representations were agreed to be made to the King on the exile of the Duke of Orleans, and the imprisonment of the two members of Parliament."

PHILADELPHIA, FEB. 14.

Extract of a letter from Charlestown, (S. C.) Jan. 22.

AS to the new Constitution, I hope and think it will be adopted with amendments by this state; but the opposition is heavy and increasing. The Convention meets on the 12th of May—76 against 75 for meeting at Charlestown Our Assembly, senate, &c. move up next January to Columbia, 150 miles back, where there is a state-house building The country interest prevails over the mercantile in this state; this will operate strongly against the new Constitution, as the farmers (who are rather contracted) entertain jealousies that it is a scheme to favor the mercantile interest; however, we will have most of the orators with us, and the influence of the town.

On Saturday evening, between nine and ten o'clock, as two gentlemen were walking into town, they were stopped and attacked, in Third-street, by five men, armed with knives and bludgeons. Notwithstanding their number, they were obliged to fly without any booty, and without doing other injury than cutting one of the gentlemen across the cheek, and stabbing him slightly under the jaw.

RICHMOND, March 6.

MONDAY last came on the election of Delegates to represent the county of Henrico in Convention, when his Excellency EDMUND RANDOLPH, and JOHN MARSHALL, Esquires, were made choice of.——On the same day, JAMES INNES, Esq; was unanimously elected for the city of Williamsburg.

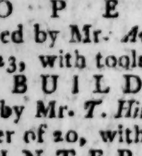
Sunday last departed this life, Mr. *ROBERT MURRAY*, merchant, who had been for several years past a resident of the town of Manchester, his death is much regretted by all who knew him; his corps was brought from Manchester, attended by the members of that lodge to this city, who were there joined by the members of the Richmond lodge, and went in procession to Church, where the corps was intered agreeable to the Masonic-order.

ARRIVALS AT NORFOLK.

Ship Flora, ——, Baltimore.
Brig Antelope, ——, Rhode-Island.
Petersburg Packet, Flinn, Boston.

Order of the GRAND Procession at BOSTON.

Sixteen Foresters, with axes, and brush scythes.
MUSIC.
A PLOUGH,
Drawn by two horses, and two yoke of oxen, with a person holding it, and others clearing away the obstructions.
[The sons of Freedom *venerate* the Plough]
Three Sowers with baskets, strewing grain and smoaking their pipes.
A Brush-Harrow, drawn by a Horse.
A large Roller, drawn by a horse and a pair of oxen.
Four Reapers, with sickles, &c.
Four Mowers, with scythes, followed by 18 Haymakers, with rakes &c.
Eight Husbandmen, with hoes, spades and other farming untensils.
A cart, drawn by a yoke of oxen, with Flax-Dressers at work, and in their working dresses.
A yoke of fat cattle, with killers, properly equipped.
A cart loaded with beef, followed by eight master Butchers, in clean frocks.
[*The above were our worthy Brethren of Roxbury.*]
BLACKSMITHS,
Preceded by Mr. *Baker*,
To the number of 73, carrying implements of their craft—decorated with ribbons, &c.
SHIPWRIGHTS,
Preceded by Deacon *Sharp*,
To the number of 43, with tools decorated, &c.
ROPE-MAKERS,
Preceded by Mr. *William M'Neill*,
To the number of 75—their waists encircled with hemp—with a cable sled, drawn by workmen, decorated with colours, and attended with martial musick.
MAST-MAKERS,
Preceded by Mr. *S. Harris*,
To the number of 30, with tools decorated, &c.
SAIL-MAKERS,
Preceded by Deacon *Barrett*,
To the number of 30, with their tools.
SHIP-JOINERS,
Preceded by Mr. *T Uran*,
To the number of 34, with their tools decorated.
BLOCK-MAKERS,
Preceded by Mr. *J. Balsh*,
To the number of 30, with tools, &c.
MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENT MAKERS,
To the number of 6, with instruments, &c.
COOPERS,
Preceded by Mr. *Avers*,
To the number of 23, with tools decorated, &c.
BOAT BUILDERS,
Preceded by Mr. *T. Hitchborn*,
To the number of 20, with tools, &c.
PAINTERS,
To the number of 20, with pallets, &c. decorated.
CARVERS,
Preceded by Mr. *Skillings*,
With tools. &c decorated, to the number of 12.
RIGGERS,
To the number of 28, with tools, &c.
GLAZIERS AND PLUMBERS,
Preceded by Captain *Norton Brailsford*,
To the number of 16, with diamonds, &c.
BAKERS,
Headed by Mr. *J. White*,
To the number of 40, with their tools, &c.
TANNERS AND CURRIERS,
Preceded by Mr. *S. Bass*,
To the number of 28, with their tools, &c.
SHOE-MAKERS,
Preceded by Mr. *S. Bangs*,
To the number of 50, with lasts, &c. decorated.
TAYLORS,
To the number of 56, with their tools, measures, &c.
HATTERS,
Preceded by Major *Seward*,
To the number of 26, with their bows, furs, &c.
TALLOW CHANDLERS,
To the number of 8 with a miniture press, moulds, &c.
Mr. *Vose*, on Horseback.
The Ship FEDERAL CONSTITUTION,
On runners, drawn by 13 horses.
John Foster Williams, Esquire, Commander.
Lieut Weeks,
Lieut Adams,
Mr La Moine, Master,
Mr E. Sigourney, Purser,



Maned by 13 seamen and marines.

With full colours flying—followed by captains of vessels, 85 seamen, dressed in ribbons, and about 150 of the principal merchants in town.
SHIP BUILDERS,
To the number of 20, with a work-yard, drawn by 13 horses, in which were 7 or 8 vessels on the stocks, with the men at work.
CARPENTERS,
Preceded by Mr. *Crafts*,
To the number of 136, with tools of every sort decorated.
MASONS,
Preceded by Major *Bell*,
To the number of 70, with trowels, &c. as at work.
CABINET AND COACH-MAKERS,
WHEEL-WRIGHTS, &c.
To the number of 30, with the infigna of their crafts.
PRINTERS,
Preceded by Mr. *B Edes*,
To the number of 15, with a stand drawn on a sled, and compositors at work.
SADDLERS,
To the number of 12, with tools decorated, &c.
GOLDSMITHS,
To the number of 15, with hammers, &c.
LEATHER-DRESSERS,
Preceded by Major *W. Dawes*, on horseback, (dressed in skins)
To the number of 20, with skins, and working tools.
CARD-MAKERS,
To the number of 12, with wire, &c.
The COMMITTEE OF TRADESMEN, in a sleigh, drawn by 4 horses.
The REPUBLICAN VOLUNTEERS, commanded by Captain *Gray*, closed the procession.

State of the PUBLIC TAXES,

Payable for the year 1787, within the Commonwealth of Virginia.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Assembly by an act passed at the last session, intituled, "*An act to amend the laws of revenue, to provide for the support of civil Government, and the gradual Redemption of all the debts due by this Commonwealth*," have repealed the act intituled, "*An act for calling in and redeeming certain certificates*;" and have also remitted the taxes under the revenue law, on all free male persons above the age of 21 years, on slaves under the age of 16 years, and on all cattle. And by the said act it is directed that in case the tax or taxes on either or all of the said articles should have been already paid by any person or persons to the sheriff or collector of the revenue taxes for the year 1787, that the same shall be refunded by such sheriff or collector to those persons who have paid them.

By this alteration the taxes for the year 1787, which were distrainable on the first day of January, 1788, stand as follow,

	£.	s.	d.
On land the sum of 30*s.* or every £. 100 value, or 1½ *per cent. ad valorem.*			
On all houses and lots in towns the sum of £. 5 for every £. 100 amount or value of rent.			
On all slaves above the age of 16 years, unless exempted by the county court on account of age or infirmity, the sum of	0	10	0
On every horse, mare, colt, or mule (except covering horses)	0	2	0
On every covering horse the rate such horse covers at the season.			
On every coach or charriot the sum of six dollars per wheel.			
On all other four wheeled riding carriages four dollars per wheel.			
On all two wheeled riding carriages two dollars per wheel.			
On every billiard table,	15	0	0
On every ordinary licence,	5	0	0

And the sum of £. 5 to be paid by every practising Physician, Apothecary, or Surgeon.

SHERIFFS and COLLECTORS are particularly requested to observe that the 1st of April is the day appointed by law for payment of the above taxes into the treasury.

L. WOOD, Jun. *Sol.*

Solicitor's Office, January 22, 1788.

The following will discharge the Revenue Tax for 1787.

Note.—Specie, Auditor's warrants for interest on military certificates, and civil list warrants; also notes for inspected tobacco, *crop or transfer, at the prices and under the regulations prescribed by an act of the last session, may be paid to the Sheriffs, or other collectors, in discharge of any part of the revenue taxes for the year* 1787.

Note also.—That Auditor's warrants drawn on the undermentioned funds will also be received at the treasury in discharge of any part of the revenue taxes of 1787.

Warrants to Pensioners.
Warrants on the Contingent and Military Funds.
Warrants for payment of money lent the public on requisition of the General Assembly in May, 1780, *or of Governour Jefferson.*
Warrants for interest at the rate of 5 per centum per annum, *for slaves executed.*
Warrants to Venire-men and Witnesses attending criminal prosecutions.
Warrants to apprehenders of horse-stealers; also
Warrants for interest on Loan Office certificates of this state.

NOTICE to SHERIFFS.

Extract from the act, intituled, "An act concerning the redemption of Paper Money funded agreeable to the recommendation of Congress.

"*WHEREAS so much of the laws of revenue, as direct the application of one tenth of the money arising from the tax on lands and lots to the redemption of the money funded agreeable to the recommendation of Congress, of the 18th of March*, 1780, *have been found unequal in their operation; BE it therefore enacted, that so much of any act or acts of Assembly, as permits the payment of any part of the taxes on lands and lots in the said paper money, shall be, and the same is hereby repealed.*"

Not having been favoured with a sight of the abovementioned act, nor most others passed in the last session, until this day, and concluding from the appropriating law that the said paper money was receiveable as heretofore, it was so expressed in the first publication of the Statement of the taxes payable for the year 1787.—*Sheriffs and Collectors will take notice that the aforesaid paper, or as it is commonly called* 1 *for* 40 *money, cannot be received for the tax of* 1787; *but they are permitted to pay into the treasury so much thereof as they were authorised by former laws to receive on account of the revenue taxes due for the years previous to* 1787.

J. AMBLER, Treasurer.

Treasury Office, Feb. 18, 1788.

To be Sold,

At auction, on Tuesday the 11th instant, (March) at Surry Courthouse, for ready money,

Sixteen likely Virginia born

SLAVES,

Consisting of men, women, boys, and girls,

AMONGST which is a small fellow, formerly a house servant, but since the death of his late master, is put to the trade of shoe-making and keeping a grist-mill, another an excellent hostler; there are also a boy and girl somewhat used to house-business, all the rest are able to perform service in the field, except two infants at the breast. Also three valuable brood or work MARES, two of which are now in foal. The aforesaid slaves and mares are taken from the estate of ALLEN COCKE, deceased, to satisfy an Execution obtained by JAMES ALLEN BRADBY.

WILL. BOYCE, Sheriff.

PRINCE EDWARD, Jan. 1, 1788.

THE subscribers passed a bond to William Montgomery of Amherst county, for the sum of twelve pounds ten shillings, payable in August next. The consideration for which the said bond was given, not being complied with, they are induced to take this method to forewarn all persons from taking an assignment of the same, nor will they pay it unless the conditions are performed.

MARTIN SMITH.
JOHN KING.

Just Imported,

From London, and to be sold at T. NICOLSON's Printing Office, a choice collection of

MAGAZINES,

Neatly Bound and Lettered,

Of which are the FOLLOWING:

NOVELLEST, containing Pamela, or virtue rewarded.—Ditto Sentimental Journey.—Advent ures of David Simple.—History of Jonathan Wild the Great.—Devil on two Sticks.—Ditto Arabian Nights Entertainment.—Ditto Tristram Shandy.—Chinese Tales.—The Sisters, Almorand and Hammet, an oriental tale.—Joseph Andrews.—Parliamentary Register for 1785.—Ditto vol. 19 and 20.—Wits Magazine, 2 vols.—Fashionable do.—Gentleman's do. for 1785 and 86.—European do. for 1785 and 86.—Political do. for 1785 and 86.—Universal do. for 1785 and 86.—Westminster do. for 1785.—Town and Country do. for 1785 and 86.—Ladies do. for 1785 and 86.—New Ladies do. for 1786.—New London do. for 1786.—The Rambler.—The whole of the Magazines are furnished with a number of elegant copperplates.—One elegant violin, with case and spare strings.—Twenty four dances and cotillions.—Also a variety of Songs, set to music.

☞ *A few copies of the* LAWS *of last session of Assembly.*

To be Rented,

For one or more years,

THAT well known store in Hanover county, distinguished by the name of the Rockey-Mill store, together with or without the merchant mill, as may suit those inclinable to rent; its advantageous situation for business is so well known, that it is unnecessary to say any thing further on that head; those inclinable to treat for the same, may know the terms by applying to Col. John Syme, on the premises.

SNUFF MILLS, AT WILLIAMSBURG.

THE proprietors of which have for ſale a large quantity of SCOTCH SNUFF, two years old, and by judges of that article, ſaid to be fully equal to any imported from Europe RAPPEE SNUFF, ſuperior to what can poſſibly croſs the Atlantic. TWIST & SHAGG, for chewing, fine CUT for ſmoaking, to be had at the ſame place. The prices wholeſale are 25 per cent lower then any other ſtate do furniſh thoſe articles. All orders addreſſed as above, due attention will be paid for expedition and care in package.

By the public's devoted ſervants,

HUNT & ADAMS.

Williamſburg, March 9. 1787.

N B. The above articles are to be had at their ſhop in Richmond, and at Mr. Robt. Greenhow's ſtore on Shockoe hill near the Theatre.

VIRGINIA, to wit:

At a High Court of Chancery held in RICHMOND the 16th day of November, 1787.

JAMES WILLING of the City of Philadelphia. PLAINTIFF.
againſt
RICHARD ELLIS, WILLIAM COCKE ELLIS, PETER LUMKIN and SHORE, M'CONNICO and RITSON. } DEFENDANTS.

THE defendant RICHARD ELLIS, not having entered his appearance and given ſecurity according to the act of Aſſembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the Court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country. On the motion of the plaintiff by his Counſel, it is ordered, that the ſaid defendant do appear here on the firſt day of the next Court, and anſwer the bill of the Plaintiff, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in the Virginia Gazette for two months ſucceſſively, and publiſhed at ſome church of the pariſh of Nottoway in the county of Amelia on ſome Sunday immediately after divine ſervice, and at the front door of the courthouſe in the city of Richmond.

(A Copy)
GEORGE H BASKERVILL, C. H. C. C.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for ſale by THOMAS NICOLSON,

At his Office near the COURT HOUSE,

The Virginia Almanack, For the Year 1788,

Being Beſextile, or Leap Year.

CONTAINING the Lunations, Conjunctions, Eclipſes, Weather, riſing and ſetting of the Sun; change and full of the Moon; County and other Court days; liſt of Public Officers; Roads from Richmond to the Sweet Springs; a variety of Anecdotes and pieces of Wit; Weight of Gold as eſtabliſhed by act of Aſſembly; Scale of Depreciation; a complete table for weighing Gold, from one Grain to ſixty four Ounces; Receipt for a Cancer; an eaſy method of finding intereſt for any ſum; Days on which the Poſts and Packets ſet out; Receipt for making French Bread; how to keep French Beans and Green Peas till Chriſtmas; to make Mead; to fine Cyder; a ſhort ſketch on Gardening; to take Pimples and Freckles off the Face; to make Liquid Blacken; Receipts for Worms in Children; to take out Greaſe, ſpots of Ink, Tar, Wine, &c. out of Cloth; to kill Chinches, Gargle for the Sore Throat: cure for the Scurvy, Tooth-Ach, and a number of other uſeful Receipts.

Twenty Dollars Reward,

RUNAWAY from the ſubſcriber the 1ſt of June laſt, a negro man named CHARLES, about 40 years of age, yellow complexion, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, both of his feet has been froſt bitten, and the end of one his great toes turns right down, and when he walks it makes a print like a walking cane, the other foot is crumped up on the top, he has loſt his fore teeth, has a buſhy head of wool, a large body and ſmall legs and thighs, he is an artful cunning villian, and I imagine will endeavour to paſs for a free man; I underſtand he is lurking about Tanner's creek in Princeſs Ann county, and the Pitch Landing in North-Caroliha. Whoever delivers the ſaid fellow to me in Iſle of Wight county, ſhall have the above reward, or ten dollars if ſecured in any jail ſo that I get him.

WILLIAM JORDAN.

Iſle of Wight, January 28, 1788.

DANCING SCHOOLS

By *Meſſrs. MOODY & CAPUS,*

At the Maſons-Hall, on the following days, viz.

THE day ſchool, for young ladies and gentlemen, on every Friday and Saturday. The night ſchool which is intended only for gentlemen, will be held every Thurſday, Friday, and Saturday evenings, from 6 until 9 o'clock. In each of the ſchools will be taught the following dances:

Le Minuet Ordinare, with *Pas Grave.*
Le Minuet de la Cour, with the *Gavotte.*
Les Allemandes, Hornpipes, Cotillons, & Country Dances, with proper ſteps.

☞ The price for each ſchool will be eighteen ſhillings by the month, to pay in advance; the night ſchool will be opened this evening, and the day ſchool will be opened on the day following.

RICHMOND, March 6, 1788.

Thomas Millington, Boot and Shoemaker,

RETURNS his ſincers thanks to his cuſtomers, and the public in general, and hopes they will indulge him with the continuance of their favours, as he intends to have his work done equal to any in this city, and on the moſt reaſonable terms for caſh, viz.

Boots of the firſt quality, bound with morocco,	£ 2-8
Mens beſt ſhoes, bound tops,	12
Womens beſt leather ſhoes,	9
Stuff ditto.	12

VIRGINIA to wit:

At a High Court of Chancery held in Richmond the 15th day of November 1787.

BENJAMIN WINSLOW, PLANTIFF.
againſt
HENRY BELL, JOSEPH WOOD, jun. and WILLIAM BELL, } DEFENDANTS

THE defendant HENRY BELL, not having entered his appearance and given ſecurity according to the act of Aſſembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country. On the motion of the plantiff by his counſel, it is ordered, that the ſaid defendant do appear here on the firſt day of the next Court, and anſwer the bill of the plantiff, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in the Virginia Gazette for two months ſucceſſively, and publiſhed at ſome church of the pariſh of St. Thomas in the county of Orange, on ſome Sunday immediately after divine ſervice, and at the front door of the courthouſe in the city of Richmond.

(A Copy)
GEORGE H. BASKERVILL, C. H C. C.

Juſt IMPORTED,

In the brig JESSIE, Captain Fleck, and the brig ABBY, Captain Braithwhite, from LIVERPOOL, and for ſale by the ſubſcriber:

FINE ſalt in bags of four buſhels,
4d. to 20d. nails and brads,
Soap and Candles,
Cordage, well aſſorted.
Sail Canvas, No. 1 to 7.
Sewing and Whipping Twine.
Hoes.
Loaf Sugar in hogſheads.
Iriſh Linens.
Sheetings.
Hempen Rolls.
Ladies faſhionable Stays.
Calimanco Shoes.
Mens Leather ditto.
Yarn and worſted Hoſe.
Negro Cottons and Welſh Plains.
Wilton and Scotch Carpets of beautiful patterns.
Roſe and ſtriped Blankets.
Iriſh Potatoes in caſks.
Liverpool Ale, 3 years old, of excellent quality.
A few Glouceſter Cheeſe.
And a variety of GOODS ſuited to the preſent and approaching Seaſon.
Beſt Liverpool Coals, *&c. &c.*

☞ The CORRESPONDENTS of Meſſrs. CROSBIE & GREENWOOD, are reſpectfully informed, that the JESSIE, and ABBY, are intended to return to Liverpool in ſix weeks, and will take in Tobocco at Norfolk, to their addreſs, forwarded to my care.

ROBERT HAYES.

Norfolk, January 23, 1788.

VIRGINIA to wit:

At a High Court of Chancery, held in Richmond the 16th day of November 1787.

JERMAN BAKER, PLAINTIFF.
againſt
WALTER KING, Surviving Partner of THOMPSON & KING, and alſo Surviving Partner of JOHN THOMPSON & Co. and CHARLES COPELAND Executor &c. of PETER COPELAND, deceaſed. } DEFENDANTS

THE defendant WALTER KING, not having entered his appearance and given ſecurity according to the act of Aſſembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the Court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country. On the motion of the Plaintiff by his Counſel, it is ordered that the ſaid defendant do appear here on the firſt day of the next Court, and anſwer the bill of the Plaintiff, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in the Virginia Gazette for two months ſucceſſively, and publiſhed at ſome church of the pariſh of Weſtover in the county of Charles-City, on ſome Sunday immediately after divine ſervice, and at the front door of the Courthouſe in the city of Richmond.

(A Copy)
GEORGE H. BASKERVILL, C. H. C. C.

County Court Clerks, merchants, ſheriffs, naval-officers, and others may be furniſhed with any of the undermentioned BLANKS, at the ſhorteſt notice, by the Printer hereof, viz

COUNTY COURT.

PETITION & SUMMONS.
SUBPOENAS.
WRITS.
ATTACHMENTS.
EXECUTIONS.
EXECUTORS BONDS.
ADMINISTRATORS ditto.
ORPHANS ditto.

SHERIFFS.

REPLEVY BONDS.
APPEARANCE ditto.
PRISON BOUND ditto.

MERCHANTS.

COMMON BONDS.
NOTES of HAND.
BILLS of EXCHANGE.
BILLS of LADING.
BILLS of SALE.
DEEDS of TRUST.
DEEDS for LAND.
SEAMEN's ARTICLES.
INDENTURES &c.

NAVAL OFFICERS.

DUTY BONDS.
CLEARANCES.
PERMITS, &c.

Declarations for Lawyers,

OF VARIOUS FORMS.

M'MURRAY's MAP OF THE UNITED STATES.

May be had at this Office.

ACTS OF ASSEMBLY,

Printed ſince the reviſed code, viz. For the years 1784, 85, 86, and 87.

TAKEN up in Pittſylvania county, on Sycamore creek, a black horſe, with a ſtar in his forehead, five or ſix years old, four feet nine or ten inches high, a ſwitch tail, branded on the near buttock T. C. Appraiſed to eighteen pounds.

WILLIAM EVANS.